case and give opinions upon various questibes ouiside or the case, as the case was actually disposed of by the Court. All such opinions are extra-judicial and of no authority. But, besides this, it appears to me that several of the questions so discussed by the Judges are political questions, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the judiciary, and proper only to be considered and disposed of by the political departments. If I am right in this, and its evens to me plain, the precedent is most unfortunate, because it may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the co-ordinate branches of the government.

ID—AS TO THE COLONIZATION OF THE FREE BLACKS.

For many years I have been connected with the American Ordonization Society, of which the rising young State of Liberta in the first fruit. I consider the object both humans and wise, beneficent alike to the tree blacks who emigrate, and to the whites whom they leave behind. But Africa is distant, and presents so many obstacles to rapid settlement that we cannot indulge the hope of drawing off in that direction the growing numbers of our free black population. The tropical regions of America, I think, offer a far better prospect both for us and for them.

II THE OF AMY INEQUALITY OF RIGHTS AMONG AMERICAN CITIESS.

I recognise no distinctions among American citizens.

where, and against all assailants; and as to these rights, here is no difference between clizens born and citizens had sude such by law.

TH.—AN I IN PAVOR OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAHRAD PROM THE VALUEY OF THE MUSICIST PIO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, UNDER THE AGEPICES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT?

Yes, thoroughly. I do not only believe such a road to e of wast importance as the means of increasing the opulation, wealth and power of this great valley, but creasary as the means of national defunce, and of precrying the integrity of the Union.

THE—AN I IN PAVOR OF THE MEASURE CALLED THE HOME
FIELD SHAPE THE WARD SHAPE CALLED THE HOME
THE AGE IS A TO GUARDING THE MUSICIPAL SHAPE

THE ALL IN PAVOR OF THE MEASURE CALLED THE HOME
THE ALL IN PAVOR OF THE MEMBURATE ADMISSION OF KAN
BASE UNDER THE WYARDOT CONSTITUTION?

I Shink that Kaness ought to be admitted without delay, away here the subject of the poople. His all the other States, the sole judge of her

These certainers. I believe I have answered all your in-

constitution.

nus, gentlemen, I believe I have answered all your intes in a plain, intelligible manner, and I hope to your
faction. I have not attempted to support my answers
regument, for that could not be done in a short letter
restraining myself from going into general politics, i
confined my remarks to the particular subjects upon
the you requested me to write. EDWARD BATES.

## NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Bombardment of Vera Cruz-Defeat of Miramon's Forces at Alvarado—Pro-nunciamiento in the Capital—Reported Pright of Miramon, die,, dec. New Orleans, March 23, 1860.

The schooner Emily Keith has arrived from Vers Cruz th dates to the 14th inst. Miramon bombarded the city on the 13th, but with little

A detachment of Miramon's troops at Alvarado were stacked and completely routed by the liberals. On the 14th a flag of truce was sent to Juarez, which re-sulted in the suspension of hostilities. A military congress, composed of the chiefs of the two armies and representatives of the foreign governments, met en the same evening, but the result was not known

B was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege, secreted his army and taken refuge on board the French

and his army there was descriing him.

Tampico advices of the 11th state that G

has returned and resumed the Governorship. The c was quiet. The United States marines were still there. Yucatan dates are to the 11th. The excitement abo the cession of the island continued. The fruit grop was Movements on the Rio Grande

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR TEXAS The steamship Granada, which sailed from the poryesterday morning at six o'clock, had on board a detach-ment of five hundred and fifty-three recruits, sent to fill vacancies among the United States troops on frontier ser-vice in Texas. The largest portion are to disembark at Indianels, and the minor portion will proceed to Brazos

by Lieut, General Scott, March 5:-

endent of the Mounted Service at Ca

ompany K, First Artillery..... or Light Company M, Second Arthery.

or the Second Regiment of Cavalry...

By the Superintendent of the General Service; East
spartment, at Fort Columbus...

or company F, First Artillery.

for company L, First Artillery.

r the companies A, C, D, F, G, and H, Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

107 like whole number to be sent, according to the original for, it will be seen was 495. The additional men are beer musicians or men off on leave of absence, who are w returning with this detachment. One hundred and enty are from Carlisle Barracks, Fa., and the remainder on Fort Columbus, Governor's Island.

The following are the names of the officers:—
Lestan innis N. Painer, iscount Cavalry.

Lestan C. J. Whiting, Second Cavalry.

Part Lieutenant Tipton, Third Artillery.

First Lieutenant Tipton, Third Artillery.

First Lieutenant Tipton, Third Artillery.
Second Lieutenant A. P. Porter, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant A. B. Taylor, First Cavalry.
Dr. Peters, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Captains Barton, Evans, and Craig, who were to go with
in detachment, according to the original order, having
en excused, did not go. Captains Palmer and Whiting
e commissioned to return after having accompanied
e troons to their destination.

are commissioned to return after having accompanied the troops to their destination. Lioutenant flipton is ordered to report block to the head-quarters of the army at New York.

Dr. Peters is a young man who has been examined by the Medical Board and approved, and is now waiting for a vacancy. In the meantime, he is engaged by the government to go to Texas. It is stated that recruits are wanted in all parts of the country. The latest detachment sent to any station from Fort Columbus was in October last.

Army Intelligence.

War Department has ordered a recruiting rendez to be established at the cities of Buffalo and Roches er, N. Y., in accordance with which order one officer and

er, N. Y., in accordance with which order one officer and three men left Governor's Island yesterday for the purpose of recruiting at each of those places.

All officers belonging to the Department of the West, whether on leave or otherwise, are directed, on their arrival at St. Louis (the headquariers of the department), to report in person to the department commander.

Capt. F. Myers, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty in the Department of Oregon, and will repair accordingly to the headquarters of that department, and report in person to the department commander at Fort Vancouver.

Vancouver.

Tankouver.

Opt. Ransom, Quartermaster's Department, is assigned to duty in the Department of New Mexico, and will proceed without delay to to Santa Fe (the headquarters), and report for duty to the department commander.

A leave of absence for six months has been granted to Opt. Arnold Elzoy, Second Artillery.

An extension of six months leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Col. Morris, Fourth Infantry, and for four months to Major Johnson, Sixth Infantry.

Supposed Death of Henry Low, the Bea-

The Cork Examiner contains the following account of the loss of the Danish brig Echo, on board of which was man by the name of Low, who was said to have a con-

a man by the name of Low, who was said to have a considerable amount of specie with him, and who is supposed to have been no other than the famous forger on the Colonial Bank of Barbadees, Henry Low:—

The Danish brig Echo, of Altona, Erichson master, bound from Laguan to Cork with a cargo of logwood, arrived off this port on Thursday, and having received in structions to proceed to Liverpool, left the name day at three o'clock. Toward half-past nine, when off Mige-based's lighthouse, during a thick fog and fresh baseze, a large vessel, resembling an American ship, of about 1,400 tons, was observed about a quarter of a mile distant bearing down upon the Echo under full sail. The latter mancauvered to avoid a collision with the American, and while the belm was changed, the crew balled the strange vessel in order to ascertain the dauger that threatened ser; but their precautions did not provent the collision, and the brig was struck on the larboard side. The shock was a dreadful one, for the brig foundered in less than a quarter of an hour.

All hands on deck extended their arms towards the American ship to implore being, which is never refused in such research.

was a dreadful one, for the brig foundered in less than a quarter of an hour.

All hands on deck extended their arms towards the American ship to implore help, which is never refused in such cases, but those who caused the damage did not nop for a ringle moment. The first mate and seven men took to the yawl, the only beat they were able to put to sea. The captain, a passenger by the name of Low—a Prussian, said to have a considerable fortune on board—and the second mate, want down with the brig. The captain had gone into the cabin to get something that he wanted to save; on his return on deck the yawl was gone, and as those in it had no ears with them they were unable to go to his help. The second mate and the passenger were in their betths when the collision took place, and had no time to get into the boat.

me to get into the boat.
Those who eccaped in the yaw! remained all the night
proved to the inclemency of the weather in a very rough
a. The next morning, at half-past nine, they were taken
board of a vessel who brought them to Youghal. They
gn went so Cork, and thence to the Saliors' Home.

## IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX. THREE DAYS LATER NEWS,

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Victor Emanuel Declines Napoleon's Programme.

## Threatened Withdrawal of the French Army from Italy.

Sardinia Leaves the Savoy Question to the People.

Opposition of Austria, Prussia and England to the Annexation of Savov.

Ratification of the Anglo-French Treaty

in Parliament. BUOYANCY IN THE FRENCH MARKET

DEPRESSION IN THE AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the Joth inst., via Queenstown 11th inst., arrived at Hali-fax at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed again at three P. M. for Boston, where she will be due this

The news is important.

rominent topic.
dinia had convented to the inhabitants of Sav

voting on the subject.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Con that Austria and Prussia concurred in the views of England. Russia had not yet replied.

ne had voted an address to the The House of Con Grown, approving the French treaty, the amendment offered thereto by the opposition having been rejected by

orted that since Sardinia rej programme for Haly, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and return of the army to The Bank of France had gained four and a half mill

of france in specie during the month.

The Paris Bourse was flat; the Rentes closed at 67f. 75c.

In the Liverpool cotton market there was a strong de-sire to realize, and prices had declined one-eighth of a penny per pound on most descriptions. The sales of the ted to 47,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was very dulk The Liverpool provision market was steady. Consels closed on Saturday at 94 % a 94 % for r

and 94% a 94% for account The Canada exchanged signals on the 10th inst. with steamship Euphrosyne, bound into Liverpool; also passed British ship Ellen Stuart, bound out. March 11, at 10 P.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE SAVOY QUESTION—RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-PRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY—NEUTRALITY IN ITALIAN APPAIRS—THE VOLUNTEER RIPLEMEN'S BANQUET, ETC., ETC.

In the House of Lords on the 8th inst. the Dake of In the House of Lords on the 5th inst. the Duke of Newcastle said the despatches laid before Parliament relative to the Savoy question contained the details of everything that had taken place. He admitted, however, that certain private letters from Lord Cowley, containing nothing of moment, had not been published.

Several peers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell requested.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell requested
Mr. Kinglake to postpone his motion protesting against the
annexation of Savoy to France, on the ground that discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service.
Mr. Kinglake consented, but would introduce it at a

ect of allowing France to carry out a system of

and denounced by Mr. Cane.

Lord John Russell reiterated his previous exp

the free emigration system of France, which practicable renewed all the cylls of the slave trade; and, und circumstances, he thought the new arrangement per fectly justifiable.

Mr. Byng moved an address to the Crown, approving of the new commercial treaty with France, and promising that Parliament will take the necessary steps to carry it

Mr. Lindacy moved an amendment praying that her Majesty will adopt measures, by supplementary treaty or otherwise, to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on vessels of the two countries trading between their various ports and colonies.

Mr. Lindsey pointed out the disadvantages under which of the French navigation laws was absolutely necessary.

Lord A. Vane Tempest moved a further amendment. declaring that Parliament declines to express any opinion Emperor of the French with respect to Savoy are made

A general debate took place on the merits of the treaty.

After which Lord Vann Tempest withdrew his amendment, and further debate was adjourned to the next day.

Sir H. Carrus, a leading conservative, said he would upport the treaty.

Mr. Horseman moved that the article in the treaty rela

tive to coals be admitted, but it was rejected by 226

relations of England and France. The address was final agreed to without an amendment and without a division. a against an alteration of the timber duties.

aken steps to secure the co-operation of the great Powers

Lord John Russell said Austria and Prussia had intimated their concurrence in the views of England, but no reply had been received from Russia. The government of the matter.

In the House of Lords a debate on Italian affairs tool place, strict neutrality being urged by all parties. The demonstration in Loudon in hosor of the officers of the volunteer corps passed off with great *folat*. About twenty six hundred officers attended the levee and were twenty six numered omeers attended the levee and were presented to the Queen. The banquet, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, was attended by about 1,000 officers, and at a grand ball in the new Floral Arcade nd Covent Garden theatre, about 6,000 persons were

the 5th and 9th. Considerable gamage was done at Lon-on and along the Thames, but at Liverpool nothing unu-

sual occurred.
Sir Robert C. Hill, a commander at Waterloo and in the

Another 121 gun war steamer, called the Howe, had No more floating batteries with iron sides are to be conowing to the Armstrong guns having completely

al vessel.
Captain Robertson, of the Brilish ship Sir John Moore, has been presented at Liverpool with a chronometer from the President of the United States, for rescuing the pasthe area of the American ship May Queen in 1858.

The abolition of the duties on tailow, rice, cheese, buter, &c., went into effect on the 7th of March.

mensely thick fron plate of the experiment

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The London I times, while editorially condemning the project, and applauding the firm protest of the government against & repudiates the idea of England demanding any explanations which any day might lead to war. Toe Paris Pays, in an editorial compatining of the hos-

able to suppose that the Emperor would resource that which regards the security of one of the most important fully one eighth on most description. The heaviest continued the continued of the co

frontiers of France.

It is stated that since Count Cavour's last despatch, relative to Raly, orders have been sent to the French army of Raly to hold itself ready to manch at the first notice, and that the reply to officers demanding a short furlough was that the whole army would immediately ovacuate Lombardy, and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was thought likely that as soon as universal suffrage in Tuscany declares for annexation to Piedmont, the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot.

The Paris Patric believes itself in a position to state that in the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliatory intentions as might be expected from a country which owes its aggrandizement to France.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show as morease in cash of 4,500,000 francs, and a decrease is till discounted of over 28,000,000 francs.

The Free ch Council of State was expected to complete

in a day or two its examination of the proposed new tariff for wool, when the matter will be brought before the

The Duchess of Malakoff had given birth to a daugh-

Marshal Reille, Senior Marshal of France, is de Reports had been current of dissensions between France and England relative to the Chinese expedition, but the Paris correspondent of the London Post procounces them wholly unfounded.

The Bourse was flat and heavy; the rentes closed on the 9th at 67f. 75c.

ITALY.

A long and forcible despatch by Count Cayour has been published, replying to the Italian programme, and pledges Sardinia to abide by the result of an appeal to

The Opinions of Turin affirms that in a note of the 2d of March, relative to Savoy, Cavour expressed the attachment of the government of the King of Sardinia to his province, butfat the same time to the principle which he supports in Central Italy. He declares his intention to interregate the population in a manner to be established by and the guarantees to be given to Savoy.

Another authority says that Cavour, in the same note, denies that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice have any desire to be annexed to France; but he suggests that the question be tested by a vote of the people, as well as in

Reports had been current of an insurrection in Naples

The Or inione publishes Count Cavour's despatch of the 2d relative to Savoy and Nice. He declares that the ag zement of Sardinia can never prove danger grandizement of Sardinia can never prove anagerous of France; but considering the obligations that Sardinia is under to France, serious attention must be given to the Emperor's demands. At the moment when Sardinia de mands for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny she exposes herself to the charge of inconsistency if she denies the right of freely expression their wishes to her subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps. However great the regret would be at the cracke of the Piedmonters monarchs demanding a senarthe Alps. However great the regret would be at the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchs demanding a separa-tion, Sardinia would not refuse to recognise the weight of a manifestation, however wight, if made is conformity with the prescriptions of Parliament. In regard to the opposition of the great Powers, Cavour thinks that the desire for proper frontiers of France and Sardinia will ensure just and equitable negotiations on this head. A royal decree at Naples establishes modifications on

240 articles of customs tariff, and orders a revision of the The Tuscan correspondent of the London Times

that under certain conditions, and with the free coi the popular will, the Italians would consider the SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

AUSTRIA.

General Erguttan had committed suicide TURKEY.

Another misunderstanding existed among the Ministers and a change in the ministry was hourly expected. The Western Powers had made proposals to the Porte to ageist in the maintenance of its rights in Servia and the Danubian principalities, should any complications and as

certain emergencies.

It is reported that a body of Ulemas had secretly pro-tested to the Sultan sgainst the taking of Tetuan, and had obtained a letter of encouragement and subsidies for

THE LATEST NEWS. Lennon, March 10—Evening.

Mr. Cubbeb has to day been declared duly elected for The large ministerial majority and a rally in the Fre funds has caused a further improvement of about per cent in consols. The British railway stocks sho

further decided recovery.
THE HAGUE, March 11, 1860. The Count Von Viey Len Vizenelt, our Mis

IONDON, March 9—Evening.

The market for money is rlightly more stringent, with an active demand. Consols closed at 9% a 94% for money and 94% a 94% for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £49,000 since the last weekly returns. Bar silver, 5s. 2½d.; Mexican dollars, 5s. 2½d.; American eagles, 76s. The feeling of distrust continued, and the stock marke

The feeling of untrust continued, and the scott market had been heavy and drooping. An increased demand for money had sprung up, and a few transactions had taken place below four per cent. Applications at the Bank were numerous, and on the Stock Exchange the rates were hree to four per cent. Lowdon, March 10—A. M. The London Daily News city article of last evening says that the stock market was better to-day in the absence of furthers disquieting rumors from the Contineut, and consols revived % a %. The commercial demand

for money continued active. The rate for best bills in were no transactions in bullion at the Bank. The steamer of the 12th for the East will take out £404,000 in specie nearly all silver.

The London Times city article of last evening quotes a

The London Times city article of last evening quotes a recovery in the funds, under the impression that Napoleon's Italian programme has undergone some molification, and the statement that the Western Powers had offered to aid Turkey in maintaining her rights in the Principalities, which is accepted as evidence that England and France are in complete accord with regard to any new complications in that region.

The London Times says measures are in progress for forming a Bank of India.

forming a Bank of India.

The morning papers generally rejoice at the final agreement to the French treaty; but the London Herald denounces the act as humiliating and disgraceful to England.

LONDON, March 10—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 94% a 94% for money and

AMERICAN STOCKS.	Section 5.1
Baring Brothers report a limited business at	previous
alco:	
nited States 6's, 1867-8 97	a 99
Do. 5's 915	4 a 924
labama 5's 75	17
entucky 6's 90	a 92
lary land 5's 951	4 B 98%
lassachusetts 5's	a 104
lississippi Union Bank bonds	a 16
hio 6's 97	A 98
ennsylvania 5's	a 83
Do bonds, 1877 853	6 a 86%
outh Carolina 5's 85	a 87
ennessee 6's 79	A 81 -
irginia 6's 83)	
Do. 5's 82	a 84
ontreal 6's 80	A 82
lineis Central 7's, 1860 (Freeland), 86	A 88 SI
Do. 6's	A 78
linois Central, discount	43
Schigan Centrol S'z, 1269 79	a 81
Do. shares	a 35
ew York Central 6's	a 86
Do. 7'8	a 93
Do. shares 66	a 68
rie 7's, lat mortgage	a 69
Do. 2d do	A 82
	£ 68
rie 7's, (convertible) 28	a 32
Do. stock 9	a 10

Do. do. 1872.
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage.
The London Times of Friday quote
States 5's at 92; New York Central shar

The Brekers' Ouveler reperts colton dult, as a faily use cighth on most descriptions, the heariest fally use cighth on most descriptions, the heariest fall of the middle and lower grades. The mark closed with a general desire to realise on the part of hole ers. The sales for the week footup 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and expecters 6,000 bales. The sales of the 9th inst. were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 we taken on speculation and for export. The market closs dult. The authorized quotations are:—

Middle

d at 880,000 bales, of

STATE OF THADE IN MANCHESTER. dvices from Manchester are unfavorable, there but little inquiry for goods, and prices weak for Cloths, however, remain firm.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour very dull, steady, at 22s. a 22s. Wheat also very dull, but stered, 9s. 9d. a 10s. 7d.; white, 10s. 6d. a 12s. Corn red, 9s. 9d. a 35s. 6d. Messrs. Bigland, Athya 4 say noiders of wheat and flour are very firm.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigiand, Ath.
Co.; quote perk dull for new lots, but firm did, owing to reshiment to New York. Be uset, with bolders offering freely, but evencing ispeation to press sales. The market closed in favor uyers. Bacon firm and steady; middles 51s. a Sheese, firmer and active. Lard firm but quiet at 60s. de. ls. for time qualities. Tallow steady at 60s. a 60s. 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Intercol., March 11—P. M.

The sales of coven yesterday foot up 6,000 bales, to market closing dull at Friday's rates.

Breadtuffs quiet.

Frovisions quiet.

Execution of Philip Lynch for the Marder of George Coulter.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 23, 1860.
Philip Lynch was hung to-day at Mount Holly, the shire town of Burlington county, for the murder of George Coulter. This case of murder was of so atcosions a na ture, and the criminal being such a notoriously bad

On the evening of the 24th of September last Lynch nurdered Coulter in the streets of Bordentown in cold blood. The parties had been drinking together and after separating Lynch went home and procuring his gun way-laid Coulter and beat his brains out. The barrel of the gun was bent almost double, and not satisfied with that, he stabbed his victim with the broken and jagged end of

very rarely, the execution caused much excitement, and the evening before the hotels were crowded to excess

the evening before the hoteis were crowded to excess with people from abroad, curious to witness the tragedy, while the general topic of conversation was, of course, upon the execution to take place on the morrow.

Early in the morning the town was alive with the stirring sounds of music. The Marion Rides, Captain McDowell, of Burlington, came up in the first train from Burlington, and were eccorted to the prison by the National Guard, Capt. Gale, of Mount Holly.

Through the exceeding politoness of the very accommodating and gentiemanly Sheriff, John D. Thompson, Eaq., your reporter was admitted to the cell of the condemned. But very little was asid by him, and nothing modating and gentlemanly Sheriff, John D. Thompson Esc., your reporter was admitted to the cell of the codemned. But very little was asid by him, and nothin whatever in regard to his fate. Just before his spiritu adviers were admitted, he washed and dress nimself in a handsome pair of black pantaloos and new shirt. Not a murmur escaped him, e cept that at intervals he expressed his ill-coccaled rage in a few half inarticulated curses. Him priest, of the Roman Cutholic denomination, was then a mitted, who endeavored to persuade him to confess at to repent. This he refused to do in a very agry manne and asked Father Bolles to leave him. He requested him however, to come and see him die, "in about half thour."

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows was erected in one corner of the capacious jail yard. Instead of the usual plan of dropping the prisoner he was run up by weights, and when swinging the criminal was but about three feet from the ground.

At half past elevan the soleme procession entered the yard from the rear door of the prison, and went on towards the acafield. The prisoner, arrayed in his white gown, walked alone at the head of the procession. As he came around past the wing of the prison, and obtained a full view of the instrument by which his mortal carrier was to be closed, he took a hasty look, and, as if not appearing satisfied, he took a still longer look. There was not even a twitching of the mouth, nor did his face pale for an instant.

pale for an instant.

THE EXECUTION.

He then stepped upon the platform, and taking rope in his hand, endeavored to test its strength. 'was done with the coolness of a veteran soldier who anxious for the fray. He was asked whether he anything to say. He paused for several minutes,

a few steps, and told the Sheriii in an angry manner that he had "never done anything that should cause his face to be covered." Of course the cap was drawn over his face, the hook was attached to the noose around his neck, and at twenty minutes of 12 o'clock Philip Lynch swung into eternity. The weights being very heavy, ran him up in an instant, and with the rebound of the rope, he fell heavily, dislocating his neck. He struggled violently, however, for a few moments, but the agony was soon over. He was naturally a strong muscular fellow, about five feet ten inches in height. After hanging for twenty-five minutes, his body was taken idown and placed in a very handsome coffin, to be conveyed to his family, who reside in Bordentown.

handsome comm, to be controlled a wretch as was I such the world seldom sees so hardened a wretch as was I yech: He was an Irishman by birth, and the murdered man a Societohman. After murdering Coulter, he returned home, and biding his bloody shirt under the pillow, he told his wife that he had murdered Coulter, and that he told his wife that he had murdered Coulter, and that he told his wife that he had murdered Coulter, and that he expected they would hang him for it. On the morning of the execution his sitest, with her infant child, visited him in his cell and endeavored by every means to bring him to a sense of his fituation. He remarked to her she need not cry; that he was "all right," and bade her a cold farewell. He also refused to have the priest with him on the scaffold.

Obstumery.

DEATH OF NAJAH TAYLOR.

Najah Taylor, whose death we are here called upon to record, was one of the class of staunch and reliable New York merchants who are now nearly extinct. The subject of this notice was a contemporary with Stephen Whitney, John Jacob Astor, J. Phillips Phenix, and others who amassed immense fortunes in their lives, the principal benefits of which have descended as the patrimony to a long line of successors. Mr. Taylor expired at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Taylor was born at Ridgedold, Connecticut, on the Sist of October, 1769, and consequently was in the ninety first year of his sage, yet up to within a few days of his death he enjoyed remarkably good health such as few men of his years possess. As a merchant of high standing, Mr. Taylor acquired for many years the respect and esteem of all with whom he did business, and obtained such a competency as satisfied his ambition, and he retired from business in 1823. In the course of Mr. Taylor's mercantile business he had three partners: first, Mr. Nathaniel Richards, the concern being Taylor & Richards. These gentlemen did business in Fearl street, having a branch on the corner of Broadway and Wall street. Mr. Gustayus Upon was taken lato partnership, under the firm of Richards, Taylor & Wilder. They changed the nature of their business from hardware to importing French silts and dry goods, and continued until about 1813, when all retired wealthy. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bank of Savings, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed an act prohibiting the same person from holding office in two institutions for savings. In 1810 he was elected a governor of the New York Holes had been and continued in that office until the Legislature passed an act prohibiting the same person from holding office in two institutions for savings. In 1810 he was elected a governor of the New York Holes chools in this city, and was an indefatigable worker until 1863, when these schools becam

THE OYSTER SLOOP TRACEDY.

NARRATIVE OF THE SHOCKING AFFAIR. The Party Suspected of Having Com-

mitted the Murders.

His Movements on Staten Island and in New York.

His Supposed Flight to Stonington and Pursuit by the Police.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The interest manifested by the public in the fate of the on increases daily, and the news of the arrest of the per-ctrator of the murders is looked forward to with eagen es as intense almost as that which attended the Eud night, the excitement among the fishermen and market men has continued to grow space, and so strong is the

THE CREW OF THE SLOOP.
When the E. A. Johnson left the foot of Spring street, athe 15th instant, she had on board the following named persons:—George Burr, captain; William Johnson mate; Smith Watts and Oliver Watts, hands. The Watts boys were old acquaintances of the captain, and lived in latip, L. L., in Mr. Burr's immediate neighborhood Johnson, the suspected party, was a married man, and lived at 129 Cedar street. He never had been on board the vessel before, and was employed by the captain a few hours previous to sailing. The object of the voyage was well known to all on board, and all were aware that the captain had quite a snog sum of money on board. From an oyster dealer at Fulton Market Captain Burr had received \$300, and when he arrived at Keypor Messrs. Barnes & Simmons placed in his hands abou Scenars. Barnes & Simmons placed in his hands about \$500 more. The voyage to Keyport passed off without any incident worth noticing. On Sunday, the 18th instant, the sloop set sai! from Keyport on her trip to Deep Creek, Virginia, where she was to take in a cargo of cysters for planting and return to Keyport with all possible despatch. What terrible and bloody work transpired on board from that time up to Wednesday morning is best known, perhaps, to William Johnson, for he appears to be the only one of the conference of the conf Johnson, for he appears to be the only who is now alive to tell the tale of

The next thing that is positively known concerning the op after her departure from Keyport is her collisio with the schooner John B. Mather, Captain Nickerso t half past three or four o'clock on Wedn sday morn ing. The sloop was then salling in the direction of New York, while the schooner was going in an opposite direc tion, bound for the Delaware Breakwater. THE COLLISION

the result of ignorance or fright on the part of the steers-man of the sloop. When within three hundred yards of each other, the course of the sloop was suddenly changed, and her bead was directed full against the schooner's quarter. Every effort was made by Captain Nickerson to avoid the collision, but in vain, so unexpected was the movement on board the sloop. The schooner was cut down to within eight inches of the water's edge; but fortunately her commander was able to keep her affoat until ahe arrived at Quarantine, where she was taken in tow by with our reporter on Wednesday afternoon, Capt. Nickerson stated that the sloop had only one man on deck at during the time the versels were together. The sloop drifted to leeward, and as her stern swung around a yaw drifted to leeward, and as her stern swung around a yawi boat exuld be detected hanging from the davits. On his arrival in the East river some hours after the collision, Capt. Nickerson saw the E. A. Johnson lying at Fulton Mar. Let slip, and immediately identified her as the aloop that had caused such damage on board of his vessel; be sides, a quantity of rigging left on board of his vessel in the collision, corresponding with that missing from the aloop, reduced the identity almost to a certainty. He immediately gave information of the matter to Capt. Weed, and an important link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused was thus secured.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SLOOP in her dismantied condition, after the collision, was first made by Capt. Sistare, of the fishing schooner Telegraps. The E. A. Johnson was then drifting in the lower bay, about midway between Coney Island and Sandy Hook. was coming alongside the steamboat Ceres, Capt. Downs came up, and the crews of both vessels boarded the sloop together. The eight that presented itself on board the E. A. Johnson was truly sickening. The entire deck and there the presence of several locks of matted hair showed too plainly that they were gazing upon the theatre of some mysterious and dreadful tragedy. The condition abin confirmed their worst fears. It was evident that rail and thrown overboard. The marks of blood upor almost every article of furniture, together with the toss andition of the clothing and bed clothes, led to the im pression that the work of murder had immediately been preceded by that of robbery. Every closet, cupbe and place of acposit seemed to have been ransack judging from the marks of blood and tossed condition of the contents. Fully satisfied in their own minds that some horrible tragedy had taken place on board, they promptly started for New York, bearing with them the

ARRIVAL AT FULTON MARKET PIER. The E. A. Johnson arrived here in tow of the about half-past eight o'clock, and was moored in Fulton market slip. Upon the arrival of the sloop Capt. Weed, of the Second district police, immediately proceeded on board and took possession of the vessel until the Coroner made his appearance. Coroner Schirmer, Dectors Bouton and Beach and our reporter proceeded on board the sloop for the purpose of investigating the matter, at which time the pier was crowded with fahermen, oyster dealers and others, all anxiously awaiting the result of the inquest. The sloop certainly had the appearance of having recently been in collision with some vessel, judging from the damaged consistion of her bowsprit and cutwater. Her sails, too, were lying loose on dock, and everything denoted signs of confusion and violence. about half-past eight o'clock, and was moored in Fulto

APPEABANCE OF THE CABIN. APPARAMOE OF THE CABIN.

The Coroner's deputies first proceeded to examine the cabin, which had evidently been the scene of a sovere struggle. The floor, estiling, benches and furniture were all stained with blood, white a further examination showed that the cabin had been reassed by some persons, evidently in search of plunder, for upon the floor were streamed articles of clothing, papers, bedding, &c. Note was made of everything found in the cabin, among which were the following articles—A finite, on which were written the lines:—If now take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and I hope you are the same. I left Egg Harbor—..........' A course pot, covered with blood and human hair, was found in a mornior, also smeared with blood, were found ear the compation way. Prints of bleed were found on the ladder leading to the deck, upon the lockers, upon the sides of the cabin and upon the ceiling. Upon the beams and ceiling were four upon the celling. Upon the beams and ceiling wore distinct marks as if made with a hatchet or some a instrument, and one of the indentations was stained w blood. A pair of pantaloons, in the pockets of whi were twenty nine cents, were found wrapped up in a piece of blood stained paper; also the bandle of a carpet bag or value, which had recently been torn off. The runs were, upon examination, found to be filled with blood, which had loaked down from the floor and allowed to remain the lockers and closets were stained with brood, probably

pillow case, were free from blood; but the gare could be traced up to the berthe on either side of spots and large stains. Two pairs of boots belonging to the captain, several pairs of pantaloons, a number of coast hate, a maring spike, two sheath knives, a violin, a piate

of raw beef, a perismonnaic, a penknife, vatice filled with clething and a number of other articles were found in the cabin and enumined by the deciors. No trace of the captain's papers and money could be found, although every hole and corner were ransacked. About a quart of blood had been spilled upon the floor and in the neighborhood of the stove and around the wood pile; it was found to be mixed with water, which led the doctors to believe that some attempt had been made to wash the floor, but had probably been abandoned as futile.

EVIDENCES THAT THE BODIES WERE THROWN OVER-

From the cabin the blood was traced up the companion way to the deck, where marks as if produced by the dragging of some bloody substance, were observable all along from the cabin door to the side of the vessel. The rail, too, was smeared with blood, and also the side of the sloop, showing that the assausin concluded his work by throwing the evidence of his guilt into the sea. The finger marks of blood on the rail and the indentation of a knife lead to the belief that the murderer was support before he could throw him overboard.

On the starboard side, near the centre board,

side of the vessel. The second victim had probably been murdered here, dragged to the rall and thrown overthe foremast and forecastle hatchway, and occupying a space of about six feet square. In the latter pool was and a lock of brown hair, which had evidently torn out of the murdered man's head in the struggle. A quantity of earth, used as ballast, probably, some oyster hatches were secured by order of the Coroner, and the keys placed in obarge of Captain Weed Intil to day, when a further and more thorough examination of the premises will be made. Upon an examination of the tern of the sloop it was discovered that the tackle was lowered to the water's edge, and the small boat which usually hung there had been taken away.

LANDING OF THE SUSPECTED STRANGER.

It was about daylight on Wednesday morning when a

It was about dayinght on Wednesday morning when a stranger, about 35 years of age—apparently a sailor, dressed in a pea jacket, a gray colored pair of pantshoons and an old Kessuth hat—came ashore at States Island in a yawi boat, with the intention of taking the ferry-boat derbilt landing, where he arrived a few mis hand, which he said contained his clothing and he got into conversation with Mr. Egbert, the dock may ter, and requested to be directed to some place where he could get some oysters. He was directed to the salost of Mr. Van Pelt, in the neighborhood, where he drang two glasses of Equor and ate an opsier siev. He seemed very flush with his money, refusing to take the charge that was coming to him, and officing one of the watters in the saloun a piece of gold coin. He expressed himself sorry at not catching the six o'clock boat, as he was in a great hurry, he said, to reach the city. At seven o'clock he went on board the Southfield, where he made the so

was a ship wrecked sailor. He appeared quite commu sloop William Tell, which had been sunk that morning by coming in collision with a schooner. The captain, he said, had been killed outright by the bowsprit strains him in the abdomen; but what became of the rest of the crew he did not know. He said he just had time to jump into the yawi boat, with his clothes and money, when the produced a bag of money, and requested the decknand to help him to count it over, as he was afraid some one had been cheating him. 'The money consisted of gold and aliver coin, and, to the best of the deckhand's recoi-

lection, the bag contained about \$500. HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK. Before the counting of the money could be concluded, the Southfield arrived at the Battery, and the stranger gathering up his money, left the boat, with the intention, he said, of seeing if something could not be done to-wards raising the sloop. From the Battery the police traced the stranger to 120 Cedar street, where he met his wife and child, the latter about ten years of age. Here the officers ascertained that the stranger's name was no other than William Johnson, the mate of the ill fated sloop, and a ray of light bright as the sun at once fated sloop, and a ray of light bright as the sun at once was shed upon the dark any mysterious case they hat under examination. From some persons residing in the house the detectives learned, that immediately after his arrival in this city Johnson proceeded to a barber's shop and had his face shaved and hair cut, for the purpess, no doubt, of disguising himself, and that after packing up some trunks he proceeded on board the Stonington boat, and engaged a stateroom for himself and family.

The important information contained in the above paragraph was not received by the parties until Thurs day morning—nearly fiften hours after the party had left the city. The telegraph was bro tae, however, and orders were forwarded to S and Providence to arrest the accused should his appearance in either of those cities. sible despatch, for the purpose of following up the fugi-tive should helicave for the interior. The officers have a full description of both Johnson and his wife, and cause full to recognise the couple the moment they appear in sight. Yesterday Captain Wyld received information that the detectives had arrived in Stonington, and had started for Providence in pursuit of the fugitive. The information came from the captain of the Stonington boat, which arrived here yesterday morning, and is considered reliable. Johnson is rapposed to have gone to his father's residence in Rhode Island, at a point on the railroad about, half way between Stonington and Providence, and the parties are making arrangements to catch him accordingly.

Yesterday afternoon the carman who took Johnson's luggage down to the steamboat wharf informed Captain ed that the fightive had taken the Fall River boat, and not the Stonington boet, as was at first supposed. carman says he does not know Johnson by name, but his description of the person whose baggage he put on board the Fail River boat corresponds to a nicety with that of Johnson. He says that after the luggage, which consisted of two trunks and a batbox, had been put fon board, the owner requested him if any inquiries were made to any that he had gone to Albany. The person (a woman) who informed Captain Weed that Johnson had taken the Stonington boat iwas an old acquaintance of the fugitive's wife, and says abe went on board with the family and only left them when the hour of departure had arrived, so that it is alfogether probable that the carman is mis taken in the identity of the man, and that Johnson die take passage in the Stonington boat after all.

THE LATEST DISCOVERIES. gable in their exertions to make such discoveries; as would lead to the ultimate arrest and conviction of the marderer. Telegraphic despatches were sent to Provi-dence, Boston and Portland, requesting the authorities in Dowling, of the Sixth precinct, who started for Boston in the early train, on business connected with the department, brought with him a full description of Johnson, and will put the detectives there in possession of such facts as will, it is hoped, lead to the arrest of the fugilive, should be make his appearance in

The E. A. Johnson was visited by the Ami States District Attorney yesterday afternoon, and a num-ber of other official, who were shown all through the yesher of other official, who were shown all through the ves-sel by Captain Weed. The yawl boat which was seen adrift in the bay on Thurrday was brought to the city yesterday morning, by policemen James and Burdett, of the harbor police, and placed on board the sloop. There nothing beyond a couple of cars and a broom. A large nothing sycular to be a controlled the stoom all day, and it was much as the police could do to keep the vessel clear, so intense was the curiosity to see and hear everything relathing to the borrible tragedy.

Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

Will of Richard Ulter.—The tentator in this case died on the 17th March, 1859, leaving a document alleged to be his with in which he bequeaths \$7,000 to his nephew, Robert Hartshorn, and the balance of his setate, amounting to some \$10,000, to his widow. The nephew now appears to contest the instrument on the ground of mental incapacity on the part of the deceased to make a will at the time of his death, while the widow appears as proponent. The case has been on since the 3ist of May lest, and now begins to excite some degree of public interest from the feet that new features of an unessend nature are antidipated when the case next comes up.